Pigs Aren't Pigs Sometimes in Brockton, Speaker Proves.

A Lot of Common Sense Advice Presented in Closing Addresses of Conference on Burnt Problems at University.

Get at the fundamentals, know what you are aiming at before you think about means or data: This was the keynote of Dr. G. G. Groat's talk in the final session the rural problems conference Vermont University Buturday. Groat who is professor of agricultural economics at the university, made delightfully luminous several knotty questions connected with the problem of rural economics. The other speaker of the morning was Charles P. Holland president of the Plymouth County Trust remedies to all myfriends."-Mrs. LENA company of Brockton, Mass., who told WYNN, 2812 E. O Street, Richmond, Va. how his company had employed first one agricultural expert, then a second and [cal period of a woman's existence, the finally a domestic science expert to advise dairymen and gardeners. The latter were given loans on condition that they followed the advise the experts provided. Now all three experts are part of the institution and everybody is benefiting from the co-operation.

"What are we getting data for? The fessor Groat. A geologist or botanist has specific objects in mind which decide what he is to collect. The same thing is true of any person making a survey, so-called, of any field. The limitations of the search should be determined and kept in mind before the search was started. Evidently the soil, the climate and the seeds were the things the gardener fixed in mind.

The tendency of most people in discussing a problem was to touch principally most exalted aspects of the subject, and butter" underlay almost every ques-

So far as rural economics was concerned there were three fundamental facts to be kept in mind. The first of these was that as a business. Farming had its problems and difficulties the same as every other kind of industry. Traditionally the farm had been a self-sufficing unit, which provided food, clothing and shelter to its octhought of going outside himself to satspread of the notion that farming was a business. Farming now was a matter of exchange and hence the farmer was not the independent worker he imagined himself to be. "We have a weight of tradi-Until the farmer can be made to realize that farming is a business, all effort at useful nevertheless.

improvement of his lot is futile. The As to population with which he said he found himself dif-Yering more and more. Another question to come up was whether the kind of independence the farmer did enjoy was the dewirable sort.

There were two kinds of independlife grows broader it becomes less independent, in Prof. Groat's opinion. We are all dependent in some way or other. The farmer is not independent of his environment because the lightning for instance may strike his barn and set it afire any time To guard! against this he must sacrifice a part buildings. His crops similarly are dependent upon the weather. Even the

Business Wisdom

somes from experience but may be prepared for by education in the



CLUBBING LIST.

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TALK ON RURAL ECONOMICS HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va. - "After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change

of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health

than I ever was and recommend your While Change of Life is a most critannoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E.

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Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil. answer to that question will determine timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation what sort of data you get," said Pro- of the heart, sparks before the core irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and

dizziness. For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

damns him, has made the farmer dependent upon him to a degree, Inter-dependence, which meant the his business associates, was the true state of affairs now.

The second fundamental idea which lay at the bottom of rural aconomies problems was co-operation. This nothe farmer had rarely regarded farming tion was already involved in the condition of inter-depedendence which the farmer had reached.

In the third place the matter of rural population was fundamental. ple have a careless way, said Prof. cupants regardless of anything else that Great, of talking about the depotalamight happen. The farmer had no tion of the country districts, Economics enforced the fact that there al- Burlington Girl Bride of Pennsylisfy his needs. This tradition halted the ways existed a norm of population according to the land and the environ-This norm could not be precisely defined, any more than level" could be defined, and did not actually exist perhaps. The "average tion to overcome," said Professor Groat, student" was another norm which the Brick Prosbyterian Church

As to population, The increase, by birth or immigration. which stated the fact that ten men would mony. After a wedding breakfast at less of the question of exhaustion of fer- They will be at home at Elizabethence, independence of environment and tility; C. The standard of living. B and town, Penn., after September 1. Independence of men. As the farmer's C were negative forces and A was posiwhat we might have expected it to be. Many of our problems were being atmind. Paucity and abundance of popufation were relative.

MR. HOLLAND'S TALK.

pects to the proposition that "pigs is not tural school and is now connected plus." Years ago be got the idea into town, Penn. his head that the bank might co-operate more intimately with the farmer. He went to see a professor at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amberst, Mass, and the latter advised him to employ an expert, with the result aforemenefficient, he made more money and both parties benefited. The three experts now sued from Washington : in the bank's service offer their advice ings, of 2,496 persons, addressed; is other ited; total of nearly \$ 1.00 worth of better stock brought into the community; elx of the following periodicals will be sent silos erected and 32 in prospect; brought in cars of hay and alfalfa; grain-buying association organized, Squred 27 dairy rations; made out 10 crop rotations; arranged for loans to 50 farmers, le factory

> Among the items of work under way are: Calf club of 35 members, raising high-grade and pure-brod helfer culves; two hull associations, for the purpose of raising blooded stock; two more grain buying associations; plan to start a conimprove their home gardens; winter coursea for women in domestic science and cooking.

TO INSPECT CLUBS.

Fleid Agent from Department of Ag-

riculture Returns to Vermont. Milton Donziger, field agent for boys' and girls' club work, United States department of agriculture, arrived in Burlington Sunday after an absence of two

Mr. Danziger returns to the State to inspect the 42 agricultural and home eco-2.75 nomics' clubs he organized last spring and Fingland Homestend 1.3 members enrolled. He contemplates a tour to supervise the club activities of the 876 of the State in a few days and notices will be sent to the club members notifying them of the exact time of his visit to

club leader for the State of Vermont.

Mr. Danziger comes direct from Washington at the invitation of Dr. Bradlee. director of the extension service of the Vermont College of Agriculture.

APPRECIATED IN PRANCE.

The Le Ripotin building situated on a wharf beside the Seine river, Paris, France, was recently roofed with our Compo-rubber roofing. Bampia Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

NOT VERY.

"My wife and I are thinking of chartering a yacht for the summer." "Won't that he pretty expensive?"
"Not as long as we confine ourselves to thinking about it."-Kansas City Journal,

NOT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Suspected Case in This City Was One of Meningitis.

Autopsy on Body of Marshall Freeman Shows That Diagnosis Was Wrong -Only One Other Suspected Case in the State.

An autopsy performed on the body of Marshall Freeman, the little boy who was taken ill last week Monday with what was thought to be poliomyelitis or nfantile paralysis, proved that the child did not have that disease but died of tubercular meningitis. So far as is known, there has not been a sure case of pollomychitis in Vermont this year. There is, however, one suspected case in inderhill, where a child has been ill everal days, but which has not yet

cen diagnosed as infantile paralysis. The little Freeman boy, who was but four years old, was taken ill last week Monday and had all the symptoms of oliomyclitis, an examination of the inal fluid also pointing to that disease. His death occurred at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, in fact, all the physiians who saw the child were almost certain that he was ill with infantile paralysis, although no cefinite diagnosis as made. An autopsy was performed by Dr. C. F. Whitney of the State laboratory, Dr. E. J. Ennis, local health officer, and Dr. W. H. Clancey, the attending physician, being present. itopsy revealed that death was due to

abercular meningitis. The revelation made by the autorsy is very encouraging to the physicians and will be a relief to residents of Rurington and in fact the whole State. The one coming to the city from New York and the physicians were very sure that if he had the disease he had contracted if it had any. But the problem of "bread dependence alike of the farmer and it from some source in this city. The house was quarantined and all precautions aken in the case while it was under suspicion, so that had it proved to be collomyelitis other children would not nve been exposed.

> Denn's Rheumatte Pills for Rheumaism and Neuralgia. Entirely vege-(Adv.)

NISSLEY-CUSHMAN.

vanta Man. Grace M. Cushman, daughter of Mrs. N. L. Cushman of this city, and Charles Hebron Nissley of Elizabethtown, Penn., were married at eight o'clock Friday morning, July 14, at perhaps didn't really exist, but it was Rochester, N. Y., by the Rev. G. R. F. Hallock, the assistant pastor. should be retained in mind: A. father, the late Hon. J. E. Cushman, only the immediate families of the The law of diminishing returns, bride and groom witnessed the cerenot get ten times as much produce from the Hotel Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. a piece of land as one man would, regard- Nissley left on their wedding trip.

Mrs. Nissley was graduated from the Hence the resultant was not just Burlington high school in 1909 and the Burlington public schools. with the Masonic Homes at Elizabeth- men from the weather.

WEST OF THE RIO GRANDE.

After leaving the Rio Grande, the nat- time at the still, while the others in the bank's service after their advice free to the farmer, who as the debtor of the bank is immediate a cut of employe.

The expects have done a flat of things which it look sheets of typewritten paper, which it look sheets of typewritten paper, and Mexico changes direction five times yields of typewritten paper, before reaching the Pacific coast. As Three or four runs a week can be made. of them one year's work): Visits made, if it had struck an insurmountable ob-sest letters written. 729; circular letters turns at right angles, and extends to the accessible birch in the valleys has been sent out, le pamphlets distributed, 69, 18 turns at right angles, and extends to the accessible birch in the valleys has been dairy record sheets given out; 30 meetngain for a distance of more than 160 go farther back in the mountains. Very meetings, with 1973 people listening, for demonstrations of cooking, caming, or-therd work, pig. cattle, milk and cocontrol work, pag. cattle, milk and co-operation meetings; more than 12,000 miles out less, more than 230 miles, until it traveled by auto, for page distributed in control the Colorado river, which forms the mountaineers. traveled by auto, he pigs distributed in the boundary for 20 miles from south-

> in the Pacific, 140 miles distant. pense of their erection, borne jointly by of this offense. Mexico and the United States, averaged \$150 each:

Cruz. Yuma and San Diego, there are to become an important source of supfew settlements of any size within a 29 ply. miles zone on each side of the boundary arbitrarily, when the work of surveying

Consult the Manufacturers

of this vicinity as to the reasons for placing their compensation and liability insurance in the Travelers' through this agency, if you desire to get the best proof of what we mean when we talk service to you. May We perve you?

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orthinto the United States from those lowing south into Mexico,

"The highest point on the line is at the summer of the San Lats range, a part of the continental divide. The elevation is 0.000 feet, which is nearly 2,000 feet above El Paso. It is in this high altitude that quantities of game are to be found, making it one of the most interesting sections of the line. antelope, deer, bear and wild turkeys are plentiful, and the acorns from the vergreen oaks of the ploturesque valleys attract great flocks of wild pigeons. Many years ago there were a few straggiling settlements in this region, they were abandoned during the raids of the ruthless Apache chief, Geronimo.

"One of the most considerable towns along the border is Bisbee, Ariz., with a population of 9,000. It is situated in the Mule mountains, 10 miles from the border. Tombstone, which is 20 miles northwest of Bisbee, was once one of the greatest mining camps of the world.

"In a valley to the west of the Baboquivari mountains, also called the Pozo mountains, 200 miles east of the Colofinal survey of the line and erected the ture. monuments which now mark the border, 4 o'clock in the afternoon a dense, darkbrown cloud was seen rising in the south, cast, and in a few moments after the cloud was first noticed the storm burst in all its fury, filling the atmosphere to a height of several hundred feet with the loose soil of the valley. In ten or 441,000, is, however, still much fifteen minutes after the storm burst it became as black as midnight, respiration was almost impossible, and it was ary checks due to losses from only by breathing through a handkerchief held in front of the mouth that suffocation was avoided. an hour the wind began to subside and the darkness to diminish, and finally, in a little over two hours after the storm commenced the setting sun shone faint ly through the particles of dust which

SWEET-BIRCH OIL.

An application to buy all of the bark of black birch on a large watershed in one of the national forests in the southern Appalachians has been received by in population. officers in charge, who say that the bark will be used by the mountaineers to make sweet-birch oil, a substitute for oil of wintergreen. Because of the high price of birch oil and oil of wintergreen, a synthetic oil is widely used in their stead. The rise in price of salicylic acid, which is the case of the synthetic off. is reported to have ed the demand for the birch oil manufactured in this country. The oil is largely used for medicinal purposes and for flavoring, and a good demand is said to exist. So-called rheumatism cures in particular contain comparatively

large amounts. Sweet-birch oil has been made in this country for many years and is obtained from the wood and bark of the black birch. The oil is a product of steam distillation plants, where, in addition to the twigs, bark and young sprouts of the birch, the entire tree is sometimes used. More picturesque, but not very effective, it is said, are the methods employ-Pennsylvania State College in 1912, is making "blockade" whiskey. The camp Zealand. at Lyndon agricul- is anything which will protect

the rough outer portion is scraped off. That part of the United States-Mexico it. A fire is started and the resulting Texas, to the Pacific coast is described condensed. The heavy oil gathers in a loned. The farmer's work became more of the National Geographic society, is- Three or four men compose the usual crew. One of these spends all of his

It is asserted that manufacturers and west to northeast. At Yu near the dealers are apt to be suspicious of the juncture of the Gila river a the Colopurity of the oil made in the mountains, rado, the line takes its final change of because of the ease with which it can direction, toward the west, terminating be adulterated. Only a chemical analysis will reveal this adulteration, and "This boundary is marked by 258 monu- kerosene, methyl salicylate, and other ments, more than 200 of which are of cast liquids are often used by unscrupulous iron weighing 80 pounds. They are six people. Last fall several persons in hands and 36 boys and girls, helped in four feet tail, and set in concrete. The ex- western North Carolina were convicted

The forests in the East purchased by the government are reported to contain "With the exception of Bisbee, Santa large quantities of birch and are expected

The foresters say that the birch is embracing an area of 24,000 square miles. not a very desirable tree in the south-"Although the boundary was chosen ern mountains. It can seldom be sold for lumber and it occupies ground which began it was found that the line between could support more valuable timber Consequently they are glad of an oppor the Colorado and the Rio Grande followed almost exactly the summit of the tunity to dispose of it. divide separating the waters flowing state that provision will be made to utilize the tree more closely than has been done in the past, and to regulate the cutting in such a way as to provide for a future supply.

> MOVING THE GROWING TREE. Aren't there some promising saplings wasting their good looks in your woodlot that you can find time to dis and plant near the house? Have you an old shade tree that is getting ready to die, or a bald spot in the yard with no tree at all? Put in a little one, advises G. B. it pays, not only in teauty and sentiment, but also in the salability of your precious metal. place if you want to sell. The job can

In moving a tree, first dig out a circle as near the size of the grown of the tree as possible, making sure to get all Leave the sod on; it holds the soil together. Cut all broken roots off

a soft place to start. Spread the roots

A woman's interest in the ads arises

many and the second

MEAT SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Production Has Not Increased With Rate of Population

Number of Cattle in Country Now or the Increase-Great Losses from Disease-U. S. Greatest Producer and Consumer.

That meat production has not kept pace with the increase 's population and that its failure to de so combin & wite moreas ed cost of production and diminished ourchasin, power of the money unt; contributed to nigher prices not only in the United States but all over the world, nished the cargo for many of Spain's of a report on "Live Stock Production is stated in an exhaustly report on the rado river, the traveler sometimes is so mes s'tuation is the preparation or we'en unfortunate as to encounter a sand- specia sis o. to S department o sanstorm which in severity rivals the tor- culture have been engaged for some time rid tempests of the Sahara desert. In This couriry, it is said, is participating their report to the United States gov- in a world-wide movement and it is not State are said to be the finest in the United States, in the preparation ernment the International (Mexican) expected that the situation will undergo boundary commission, which made the any radical change in the immediate fu-On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and described such a storm, saying: 'In this expansion in the world's production of valley on July 2rd, was encountered a beef, mutton and pork which may or may sand-storm of frightful violence. About not equal the rate of increase of the meateating population.

In America this gradual expansion anwhich presented a singularly threatening pears to have begun already. Between classes of livestock on the national for ests, a study of the goat industry has had been shining brightly, was soon over-in the number of cattle in the country but stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,-634,000. With the exception of temporcholers, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000 as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1916. As the derease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, t may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing but that this increase

not yet proportionate to the growth The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and Since 1900 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have died each year from disease and rom 600,000 to 1,500,00 from exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger.

With swine the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1914 it amounted to 7,000,000. these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with 4 pounds of

Despite these facts the United States nation in the world. Approximately twice as much meat is consumed in have its dinner. this country as in Germany before the from Mechanics Institute at Roches- ed by the southern mountaineer. A war and the total normal consumption ter, N. Y., in 1912. She taught for two rough camp and crude distillery are in Russia, Great Britain and France is tacked in a wasteful way just hecause years at Lyndon Institute and for the erected near a supply of birch. Accord- less than in Germany. The per capiall sides of the question were not kept in past two years had been a teacher in ing to persons who have seen both kinds, ta consumption is also far greater in Mr. the "still" is not unlike the type some- this country than anywhere else with Nissley, who was graduated from times employed in the same locality for the exception of Australia and New

> Our own exports now consist largely of pork and pork products and these The bark is peeled from the tree and are derived to a great extent from the rough outer portion is scraped off. corn. In the fiscal years 1914 and It is then broken into small bits and put 1915 we imported more fresh, chilled, into the still with water enough to cook and frozen beef and mutton than we exported, and more beef of all descripoundary line extending from El Paso, steam is led through a pipe and finally tions was imported in 1914, than was exported. In this limited respect we have joined the great majority. Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries-Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico, under normal conditions, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay.

THE MINES OF SONORA. "If America's national guard sees foreign service in its patrol duty along the northern Sonora border the boys in derive greater profits from their herds khaki will be in a Mexican State where fact and fable are fascinatingly interwoven in the accounts of its vast mineral wealth," says a war geography bulletin issued from Washington by the National Geography society.

"Even the name Sonors is said by some historians to be derived from a peculiarly musical and 'sonorous' quality pos sessed by certain marbles quarried in the State.

"Within a decade after Cortex landed on Mexican soil and conquered the followers of Montegume the Spaniards had launched expeditions by sea and started exploration parties over the mountains to find that region which two centuries before, according to tradition, had supplied the Astecs with great stores of gold and silver when they passed through the land in their tribal migration to the vale of Anahuac. By 1530 Almindes Chirinos had proceeded up the coast as far as the mouth of the Yaqui river, and he was followed by de Vaca who brought back a report that gold and silver could be plucked from the ground in unbelievable quantities. One of de Vaca's followers was Sebastian, a mulatto who had remarkable gifts of imagination. Among the places he 'saw' seven cities of Cibola, ruled by King Tatarax, whose wonderful, bejeweled each morning in his magnificent palace before a golden cross. Mermalds also figured in Sebastian's narrative as alluring marvels of the Bonora coast.

"Among the Sonera mines about which romance and reality are strangely mingled is that of Senor Almada of Quintera. The owner is said to have celebrated the marriage of his favorite daughter Hill in Farm and Home, and you'll find plates of silver, and paving the road from his home to the church with bars of the

"The legend concerning the Dong be fitted in before the rush of spring Maria mine is that its owner, the widow finished till the ship next to it has been of a Spaniard, de Rodriques, labored for years saving nuggets of gold until she had a treasure which required a caravan of 40 mules to convey the four tons of precious metal to Mexico, was a long and ardous journey, and the muskets in a rush upon the Spanish In setting, have the hote deeper than robbed. When she finally reached the the roots will reach, which insures them capital she would not rest content until the fortune had been placed in the safe- and "bull week" are applied in many of naturally and sift in rich surface soil. keeping of the Spanish viceroy. A few the tree must be set no deeper than it days later the widow herself disappeared stood naturally; this is so important and the vast store of gold was approthat treasury's custodian.

"An equally pathetic story is told of the Planchas de Plata (Silver Plates-) A woman's interest in the ads arises the franchas according to Jesuit accounts, holidays, out of her interest in her home affairs mine which, according to Jesuit accounts, holidays, ---

was discovered by a Yaqui Indian dur-From a deep canyon the Jesuits are said to have taken great globules of silver ore, weighing from 20 to 59 pounds. One mammoth nugget of pure silver, weighing a quarter of a ton, was discovered and proved the undoing of both the priests and the indians. treasure rock was with great difficulty loaded between two pack mules and taken to the capital where it was selved for the crown. After years of litiga-

tion the authorities decided that not only

this nugget but all other ore from the

canyon belonging to the State. Where-

upon Jesuits and Indians conspired suc-

cessfully to 'lose' the mine. "Just 39 miles south of the Arizona line and midway between the border towns of Nogales and Naco, is Cananes, the center of one of the richest copper regions in the world, while to the south in ten in the range states of the West, Magdalena station, east of which is the but that this increase is likely to be Santo Domingo canyon with its placer accompanied by an increase in the cost gold deposits which are said to have fur- of production, are the chief conclusions

treasure galleons. "In addition to copper, gold and silver, the mines of Sonora produce lead, coul, ture has just published. antimony, mercury, iron, zinc, sait, and is one of the five sections of the extellurium. The graphite deposits of the haustice report on the meat situation in world, producing an even better grade of which the department specialists have than the famous mines of Siberia and been engaged for some time. It dis-

GOAT GRAZING ON NATIONAL FOR-ESTS.

In connection with the effort to introduce the best methods of handling all lambs. large numbers of angora goats are Arizona, California, raised for their bair. In 1915 over fifty Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, national forests in six states.

they are said to like even better than the succulent grass found in the same ble. On this account, the forest service officials say that in many places the goats are really desirable, as they thin out the dense brush and allow instances, it is stated, new cattle range will thus be provided.

Many people think that the foresters range on the national forests, but officials say that this is not true. some places, particularly in hard-wood regions, goats damage young forest In many of the coniferous for growth. ests of the West, however, this damage is slight if the range is not overstocked and the animals are properly handled Often, it is said, they are of real benefit in keeping down inflammable brush and thus aiding in protecting forests from fire.

The goats are grazed in bands of 600 to 2,500, though the smaller herds are ing the kidding season, since the newly born kids are almost as helpless as bables and must be protected from the cold and wet. After they get to be six or eight weeks old it is hard to kill them. with a club, as one ranger put it. When the kids are small they are not

allowed to run with their mothers. Sometimes they are kept in a corral just high enough to prevent them jumping out, but low enough to allow remains the greatest meat-eating as the nannies to jump in. Often each kid well as the greatest meat producing is tied out to a stake and the mother comes in during the day so the kid can

When grown the goats have considerably more agility and courage than sheep and fight off coyotes and other

predatory animals. Most of the goats are raised for their hair which brings from 20 to 50 cents a pound; according as fashion dictates that mohair and sloaca is or is not to be worn. The average cut of hair is said ; to be about 24 pounds per animal.

Unlike sheep, which can go long period without water, the goats must have water frequently and their range has to be planned with this in mind. The herding it is said, has been considered a lazy man's job. In the past the animals have been given little attention and some owners still follow the old plan.

Under new methods which are being tried, the herders must take more care with their flocks. The goats are not allowed to spend more than one succession at any camp. and are handled in such a way that all the range is used, but not overgrazed. Officials who are watching the experiments say that the approved methods will doubtless enable the owners to and make it possible to better the con-

dition of the range.

ODD ITEMS Prussia's national emblem is the fragrant linden. Fulton County, Pennsylvania, has ed.

never had a railroad. The average child of three has a vo- past and under the present system there abulary of about 40 words. The present total strength of the Lon- increase in the future don police force is 29,200 men.

Gypsies in some parts of the country are discarding their picturesque wagons future production of thre stock are for automobiles. for automobiles. According to the scientists, a beeweight for weight, is at least thirty

times as strong as a horse. The Australian government pays &5 to the mother of every child born in the common wealth. The largest car ferry in the world

across Carquinez Straits, between Porta Costa and Benicia, Cal. Charing Cross has probably been the basis of more petty disputes than any other London landmark, since it is

from that point distances are measured were the for London cab fares. Mrs. William Joy of Springfield, Mass., has the distinction of having twenty-six robes dazzled the eye as he worshipped pephews in the European war, not one of of producing a lamb is placed at \$1.55, ta

whom has been killed or wounded. The modern big gun is made with a core of steel, around which is wound steel wire. In the biggest guns in use all may be materially aftered by innow there are between 140 and 170 miles

of this wire.
The head of one of the great Erifish mental tank for models of ships, while by paneling the bridal chamber with another is said to have spent upward of \$150,000 on a similar experiment.

> some of the British shippards nowadays that only one side of certain vessels can be feed consumed. launched, on account of lack of space According to tradition, the bayonet

was first improvised at a mountain fight in Bayonne, when the Basques, short of ammunition, tied sickles to their widow was constantly in fear of being enemy. The French took up the word and the other nations after them. The terms "caif-week."

England's great industrial centers to the three weeks before the Christmas hall day week. In "calf week" the men work that one person had better hold the tree printed by the government treasury and time and a third. In "cow week" time and two-thirds, and in "bull week" double time, in order to make up for loss of output, caused by the Christman

was discovered by a Yaqui Indian during the first half of the eighteenth cen-

Will Probably Be Increase in Output and Also in Cost.

Settlement of Public Lands, Thus Rec ducing the Range, Responsible for Former Decrease-Range Capacity Can be Increased.

That hereafter there should be a slow Increase in the output of beef and mut-States" which the department of agriculcusses the reasons for the long decline in_meat production in the West and explains why there is reason to believe that this is now a thing of the past. addition it includes detailed studies of the present cost of producing steers and

who say that in parts of the Southwest bers of live stock in the eleven States of thousand of the animals were grazed on gon. Utah, Washington and Wyoming, declined about 13 per cent. The goats raised in the West feed decline the report holds the settlement ostly on brushy undergrowth, which of public lands and the consequent reduction of the range primarily responsi-A number of other causes have contributed to the downward movement, but it is pointed out these have been more than offset by high prices and therefore more profitable range animals, grass to get started. In a number of and the general agricultural development which have favored production by leading to a more widespread adoption of the practice of winter feeding and winhave been opposed to letting goats ter pasturing on alfalfa and cultivated crops.

after will give way to an increase is based upon the belief that the amount of live stock on farms and homesteads will be greater in the future, that the stock ranges in the national forests will continue to improve, that the carrying capacity of the stock ranges on the public domain may be increased by legal regulation, and finally that high prices of result in a more efficient utilization of the available forage, or, in other words, more common. Sheds are necessary dur- a greater production per unit of forage. In 1914 it was estimated that no more than 30 per cent, of the new settlers had more live stock than was necessary to supply them with work and milch animals. The situation in this respect, however, was changing even then, and the movement for the production of more live stock may be expected to continue because both market and agricultural conditions make this indispensable to really successful farming. The change will be gradual, it is said, and only a few head of stock will be added to a farm, but ultimately and in the aggregate the increase will be greater than that which is likely to be accomplished in any other way. The problem for the States and the national government, It is said, is to aid in the change by working out a system which will make

such agriculture profitable. In addition to this increase in the doubt that the carrying capacity of the existing ranges can be greatly enlarged. This has been demonstrated in the national forests where improved methods and regulation have increased the capaccent. This process should continue for at least ten years more and should result in building up the carrying capacity of the national forest as a whole

by perhaps 15 per cent.

If similar control could be exercised over the public domain outside of the forests, it is estimated that the capacity of these ranges could be increased about 20 per cent. About half of this would result from the improvement in the range itself after overstocking and premature grazing were prevented and natural resecting facilitated. The remainder would follow water development, the construction of fences and the introduction of methods of handling stock which are out of the question as long as the improvement of conditions on the range merely provides an inventive for new men to crowd in and undo by overstecking whatever good has been accomplish-The carrying capacity of these ranges has greatly diminished in the is no reason for supposing that it will

Other factors, though of less importance, that should tend to increase the use of more and higher grade buils and better management of the breeding animals through the year. The hist two. It is said, offer the possibility of inlereasing the calf crop five or ten per cent, and the average weight of a twotransports freight and passenger cars year-old steer perhaps thirty pounds.

Where winter feeding is practiced & is believed that a yearling steer will cost approximately \$30 and a "tone" twoyear-old \$15. In the range sections of the Southwest, on the other hand, the costs may be estimated at from 15 to \$19 for a yeariting and from \$30 to \$5 for a two-year-old. With sheep there is a similar variation. In California the cost the Southwest at \$1.71 and in the Northures it must be remembered that they of births in the herds and flocks. Hetter methods, it is pointed out, will alshippards spent \$155,000 on an experi- most certainly increase the calf and hamb crops and in this way restore the cost of production per head.

In estimating these costs the investi-They are building ships so fast in gators charged against the stock the market value, in the vicinity, of all the In this way the necessity of considering the money invested in land and conforment was climinated but, on the other hand, allowing the stock owner a profit on the feed increases somewhat the estimated cost of producing animals. As the owner might not get his profit on the feed if he did not raise stock to utilize it, the actual profits in stock raising are probably somewhat greater than the difference between the market price of the animals and the report's estimates of the cost of

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